

French, the Britons, and other adopted citizens, fought in the same ranks, under the same colors, side by side with native-born Americans—exhibiting like courage and efficiency, and uniting, at every victory, in the same enthusiastic shouts, in honor of our flag and country.

From Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico, there was no generous rivalry in heroic daring and brilliant achievement. Let those who witnessed that career of valor and patriotism, say if they can, what race, according to numbers, contributed most to the general success and glory of the campaign. On the many hard fought fields, there was no room for invidious distinction. All proved themselves the faithful sons of our beloved country, and no spectator could fail to dismiss any lingering prejudice he might have entertained as to the comparative merits of Americans by birth and Americans by adoption. As the honored representative of all, I return among you to bear testimony in favor of my fellow brothers in the field—the army of Mexico—and I congratulate you and them, that the common object of their efforts, and of your hopes—the restoration of peace—is in all probability, now attained.

Amidst discharges of cannon, the boat then took its departure for the city. On entering the bay, national salutes were fired from the several forts in the harbor.

Gen. Scott on the way received the salutations individually of all on board, with his usual civility of manner, and firm soldierly dignity. He was looking in excellent health and spirits.

On approaching the wharf, at Castle Garden, the scene was exceedingly animating. The Battery was crowded with spectators, and their cheering was deafening. The harbor was full of the smoke of numberless cannon, and a fleet of shipping displayed the American flag in every direction.

The N. York Express, from which the above is copied, further says:

The reception of General Scott in New York was a splendid affair—worthy of the city, and worthy of the illustrious guest.

"All New York was out—its animated, all vocal—its smiles. The military never looked better, and the civic part of the procession was never more numerous and respectable."

It was indeed a most glorious reception, and one every way worthy of the great city of New York, to one of the most worthy of living soldiers and patriots.

The officers of the First Division gave Gen. Scott a splendid supper at the Astor House, (which was illuminated from basement to attic, on the occasion,) after the grand review was over in the Park.

Several buildings in Broadway were illuminated, and fireworks were displayed at different points."

Exciting Intelligence from Jamaica and the French West Indies.

The brig Glamorgan, Capt. Foeke, which arrived on Friday evening at Baltimore, from Jamaica, brings papers thence with dates to the 10th ult., inclusive. The intelligence they contain is of a good deal of importance. Santa Anna had arrived at Kingston on the 5th inst., in the Spanish brig Martinez. The General had taken up his residence at the splendid mansion near the race course at Kingston. The Despatch says:—"It is said that the General will spend a few months in this city, and proceed afterwards to Venezuela."

The full effects of the Provisional Government's decree, abolishing slavery in the French West India colonies, are now fearfully developing. At Guadeloupe, the slaves had refused to work, under the impression that their freedom had been declared by Republican France, and that it was withheld by their owners and the colonial authorities. The whole of the military and police were under arms night and day, and had been plentifully supplied with ball cartridges. On the arrival of the mail, bringing an account of the Revolution in France, orders were issued by the Governor to the Postmaster not to deliver the letters, and for several hours this order was on, but it soon became evident that, if further persevered in the office would be destroyed, and the letters taken by force.

Immediately on the issue being made, and the state of affairs at home becoming known, the sailors from the ships of war and merchant vessels in port joined the military and civilians on shore, and the town was a continual scene of riot and drunkenness for three days, the Marcelline hymn being sung with great uproariousness. It was much feared that no further work would be done by the slaves as such, and as the canes were ripe, the loss of their sugar crop would be the result.

In Martinique, also, similar threatening state of affairs is evident. The slaves had, like those in Guadeloupe, struck work, believing that they were to be at once emancipated, and the greatest vigilance was being used to prevent an insurrection. The Governor, appointed by the Provisional Government, was a passenger in the last Royal Mail steamer, which arrived at Bermuda from England, on his way to his government. He had been, it is said, appointed by Louis Philippe to the government of that colony, but being still in France when the revolution occurred, he readily adapted his feelings to the circumstances of the times, made the declarations required by the Provisional Government, had his former appointment renewed, and immediately proceeded.

From the Maine Farmer Extra. AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 23, 2 P. M. Horrible Catastrophe!

STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP AND LOSS OF LIFE! Our whole community was thrown into intense excitement at about eleven o'clock this forenoon, by a report from the Kennebec Dam, that one of the Waterville Steamboats had been blown to pieces in the Lock, causing the death of most of the passengers and crew!

Our citizens rushed to the spot in great numbers, and such a scene as met their eyes, we are unable to describe. The boat (the Halifax), just completed, and this her second trip, was completely riddled from stern to stem—parts of her being thrown over the walls of the Lock, into the river—parts far up the bank, and the rest of her lying in the Lock, a mass of ruins!

Great was the excitement, for none knew how many nor who were the victims.

At this time we have been enabled to gather the following painful particulars: The Halifax was on her trip from Waterville to this place. Arriving at the Dam, the engine neglected, from some cause or other, to blow off the steam, and just as she was about leaving the Lock, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, causing the death of

some six or eight persons! The following is a list of the crew and passengers, so far as yet ascertained:

Capt. Charles Paine, (body found,) dead.
James Rollins, engineer, missing.
Ansel Brackett, pilot, (body found,) dead.
Charles Brown, cook, slightly injured.
Harrison Ladd, hand, dangerously wounded, probably will not survive.

Veder Micher, fireman, very badly injured, will not survive.

James Hasty, passenger, missing.
Mrs. Hale, not injured.
Two children of Capt. Paine—one slightly injured.

G. W. Chamberlain, (supposed to be on board,) missing.

Mr. Curtis, uninjured.

Mr. Craig, wife and daughter, of Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. C. badly injured.

FROM EUROPE.

Six Days Later News.

The Hibernia arrived at New York last Saturday.

The intelligence from Great Britain is not of very great moment. The state of Ireland was apparently more calm and tranquil. From the continent, however, the news continues to be momentous, important and interesting. Our readers will find full accounts from the several parts of Europe under their respective heads.

ENGLAND.

The English funds had been buoyant during the week, and the temperate proceedings of the National assembly of France had strengthened mercantile confidence, so that there was a rise in the public securities.

"The Corn Market has shown further signs of weakness; and, with limited transactions, there has been a further decline in prices. American Flour declined 6s. per barrel and Irish from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per sack. Indian Corn was in moderate request, and supported last week's rates; and at yesterday's market, Indian Corn was again in better demand for Ireland, and selling pretty freely at 26s. to 28s. per quarter, and Meal at 12s. to 12s. 3d. per barrel. Fresh American Flour was scarce, but the best could not be quoted above 26s. to 27s. 6d.; sour, 24s. to 25s. per barrel.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland this week are of a much more pacific and peaceful character than any which have been received for some time past. The following extracts from the papers embrace all the items of importance.

MUNITIONS OF WAR. Six hundred stand of arms, with gunpowder, ball, grenades, and shot, were landed at Mr. Tobin's pier, at Monkstown, on Tuesday, to be forwarded to Clonmel. Five hundred stand of arms with a proportionate quantity of ammunition, were landed next day, its destination being Ferrygo, and we understand it is the intention of Government to forward arms and ammunition to the barracks through the country for the purpose of arming the loyal inhabitants.

The military force now in Ireland comprises an effective body of 34,000 men, exclusive of 22,000 enrolled pensioners, the staff of the militia regiments, and the armed police.

FRANCE.

Our French correspondence and files contain little of interest, save the proceedings of the National Assembly. The Provisional Government have resigned their trust, and a new Quintuple Executive has been appointed, in which Lamartine stands fourth on the list. This decrease of popularity was occasioned by his refusal to become a member of the Executive, if Ledru Rollin was excluded—while a large party wished to elect this radical from power. Some of the papers assert that Lamartine has not the independence necessary to raise him to the level of the position into which the tempest of the 24th of February has thrown him, and go on to say that he shrinks from the encounter of the fierce opposition, of the small but energetic party of which Ledru Rollin would instantly become the leader, and desires to disarm such opposition, by placing his opponent beside him in the Government. Lamartine's friends contradict this, and say that he only wishes to retain Ledru Rollin in the Cabinet, in order to let him share the responsibilities of power, instead of raising a party to oppose it. This appears to us to be the wisest course for France, and all its elements of power and intellect, are not quiet enough yet to effectually crush the different shades of organized great upstartism. It was much feared that no further work would be done by the slaves as such, and as the canes were ripe, the loss of their sugar crop would be the result.

In Martinique, also, similar threatening state of affairs is evident. The slaves had, like those in Guadeloupe, struck work, believing that they were to be at once emancipated, and the greatest vigilance was being used to prevent an insurrection. The Governor, appointed by the Provisional Government, was a passenger in the last Royal Mail steamer, which arrived at Bermuda from England, on his way to his government. He had been, it is said, appointed by Louis Philippe to the government of that colony, but being still in France when the revolution occurred, he readily adapted his feelings to the circumstances of the times, made the declarations required by the Provisional Government, had his former appointment renewed, and immediately proceeded.

One of the English correspondents expresses a deal of joy at the low estimation in which the communistic champions are held, and says that Louis Blanc is eclipsed—his three-legged stool whittled from under him. The chief danger appears to us to lie in war. The Austrians seem not only bent on defence, but on the re-conquest of Lombardy; and England, it is to be feared, is abetting them in this aggressive policy. Not only is Nugent marching to reduce Venice and reinforce the line of the Adige, but by the last accounts an Austrian force is threatening to break through the neutrality of Switzerland and enter the Grisons, in order to menace Milan from the Splügen. Should the Austrians execute such a purpose, or seriously threaten Milan, it is not to be expected that any French Minister could resist the inevitable impulse and vote of the National Assembly to march at once to the liberation of Italy.

In the National Assembly a long discussion took place respecting the new Provisional Government, at the close of which the Assembly decided unanimously that the nomination of five members of the executive committee should take place by ballot, and by an absolute majority.

After some discussion on the refusal of the venerable Dupont de l'Eure to serve in the new Executive Government, in which the voice of Geo. W. Lafayette invoked order and quiet, the Assembly balloted, as follows:

Number of Voters,	734
Absolute Majority,	338
Argo,	725
Garnier Pages,	715
Marie,	703
Lamartine,	692
Ledru Rollin,	453
Dupont de l'Eure,	346
Martineau,	158
Cromwell,	74
Cormenin,	39

Bethmont, 17
Flocon, 12
Louis Blanc, 9
Albani, 6
Arbes, 6
Messrs Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were accordingly proclaimed re-elected.

It is said that the total separation of Church and State will be one of the first measures taken by the Assembly.

Lamartine has had 3,600,000 votes in all France.

POSEN.

The accounts from Posen announce nothing but insurrection and bloodshed, the Poles having risen en masse, and though only armed with scythes, defeated the Prussians at Miloslaw, Obornik, Kunik, Gubka, Xionz. At the last mentioned place, the Poles had only 20 fire arms altogether, against a superior force yet they made such desperate onsets with their scythes as to win the day. A great many young men, the flower of the Posen youth have been killed.

Many hundred young Poles have deserted from the Prussian army to their countrymen whose greatest reason for exasperation is an idea that the Germans wish to overthrow their religion. Mikolowski is idolized as a leader, and as energetic and desperate resistance is made in every direction, the struggle can only end in the extermination of one party or the retreat of the Germans. Prince Czartoryski has written to demand assistance of France for the restoration of Poland. Russia is concentrating her forces on the Polish frontier.

ROME.

The eternal city is in high insurrection, and may be considered in a state of siege. Pius IX., whose name was so lately the symbol of Italian emancipation, and who was personally the idol of the people, is now pronounced a "reactionnaire," "garde a vue" in his palace, & left nothing but the name of the sovereign of Rome, and scarcely even that. The Romans learning or fancying that the Austrian party began to exert considerable influence on the councils of the Pope got up demonstrations, the object of which was to demand that war should be declared against Austria. Pius having assembled the College of Cardinals at a secret consistory, pronounced an allocation, which threw Rome into great anxiety. He commenced by declaring that, as acknowledged head of the Church, he could not declare war against her children; that the mission of the Roman troops was to protect the States of the Church and that for them to have infringed his orders would have been for them to have taken place in consequence of this discourse, the ministry sent in its resignation, which the Pope refused to accept. The National Guard was posted at the gates of the city, and allowed no one in the costume of a priest to issue therefrom, lest the Pope should escape. The celebrated Cicerio Vacchio took possession of the post office, and all the correspondence of the Cardinals arriving by mail was read from the capital to the people. Mamiani harangued the crowd from the balcony of the Casino de Commerce. He energetically cried, "No more priests in the public employ! Let us declare immediate war against Austria! Let Pius IX. be at the head of his Government. Let us each day publish an official bulletin of the army." Let us appeal to all to take arms, in order to drive the barbarians from Italy." Several arrests have been made.

On the night of Saturday, April 29, the clubs sat up all night. They decided upon giving the Pope till the 30th to change his resolution. On 1st the people rose. There were but few troops of the line in the city, and it was openly stated, that, if the Pope persisted in his refusal to declare war, the Provisional Government would be established, while Pius IX. would be restricted to the exercise of ecclesiastical functions. On the 2d however, the Pope, after much resistance, yielded to the demand of the people. The ministry remained in office with the exception of Antonicelli, who in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will be replaced by Mamiani. The Ministry has received full powers to decide all questions of temporal Government, including a declaration of war against Austria, the Pope having entered into a formal engagement to sanction its acts. The Austrian ambassador at Rome had been ordered to withdraw.

The hesitancy of Pius IX. was caused by numerous protests of German bishops, who threatened him with a schism should he declare himself the enemy of Austria, and afterwards, it is reported, prevailed upon him to revoke his declaration of war. On learning this the Romans rose as one man to declare the temporal forfeiture of the Pope, named a radical provisional government, & proclaimed the republic the proclamation. The Pope was ordered to leave the Quirinal, and remain in the castle of St. Angelo, retaining the title of Supreme Bishop of Rome.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Compound," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misrepresents the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

Look well to the marks of the bottle. The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia" blown in the glass, each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

For sale by J. C. Bingham, St. Johnsbury, and dealers in medicine generally.

The genuine signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

From the Daily Mail. It is with a great deal of pleasure that we can say we are daily hearing of new cases where the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, which are sold by Brown, No. 68 Washington street, are effecting most astonishing cures in purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Many of the Physicians have taken quite an interest in this compound, and it is considered by them the best article now in use for jaundice, indigestion, loss of appetite, weakness, and from all complaints arising from impurity of the blood. It is really the best medicine now in use to purify the blood and eradicate all humors from the system. It is a very pleasant bitter, and easily taken. We can recommend it, with the greatest confidence, to our numerous readers. Don't take our word for it, but try one bottle and satisfy yourself.

For sale by J. C. Bingham, St. Johnsbury, and dealers in medicine generally.

[The Pittsburgh Chronicle publishes the following Telegraphic dispatch.]

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—FOUR BATTLES BETWEEN THE WHITES AND THE INDIANS—HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF TWENTY MISSISSIONARIES.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—By the arrival of Major Meek, late and exciting news has been received from Oregon.

Four powerful tribes of Indians have commenced a bloody war against the settlers. In January, in all of which (excepting one), the whites maintained their ground. Five hundred whites kept up a continued fight with two thousand Indians for an entire day, at the close of which the Indians retired. None of the whites were killed, but great numbers were wounded.

On the 29th of November, a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Cusye Indians at the Presbyterian Mission in the Walla Walla Valley. Dr. White and his wife and eighteen others were killed, and sixty or seventy persons were taken prisoners.

The houses belonging to the station were all burned.

The prisoners were ransomed, and restored through the agency of Peter Sken Ogden, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday on his way to Washington City. He has despatches to the Government, asking immediate aid.

LATER FROM OREGON.

We have further particulars of the melancholy news from Oregon. The massacre of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Sanders (school master) and others, 14 in all, took place on the 29th Nov. A letter dated at Fort Nez Percés, Nov. 30, states that many Indians had died of fever and dysentery—that the surviving believed the Doctor poisoned the sick—and that in consequence they came on by one to his house with their arms concealed, and when collected in sufficient numbers attacked and killed the persons mentioned, and took 61 prisoners,—mostly women and children.

LATEST NEWS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 23d inst., announces the arrival at Ship Island off that port, on the previous day, of the British steamer Tay, with dates from Mexico to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst.

Passengers by the Tay confidently say that peace will soon be declared, and that the treaty was to be ratified on the 25th. They say that General Herrera had been elected President, in opposition to his desire or inclination.

Pena y Pena, in a lengthy message to Congress, strenuously advocated the ratification of the treaty. He takes a bold position, and declares every thing to be secondary to the question of peace or war.

By Telegraph to Boston Papers.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848. THE TREATY WITH MEXICO. Despatches have been received from the city of Mexico, which speak with entire confidence of the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Sevier had gone to Queretaro, determined to push the negotiation to a close. Mr. Clifford was still at the capital. Both were extremely sanguine of a speedy and favorable termination of their mission.

A private letter has been received here, speaking confidently of the ratification of the treaty.

ALBANY, May 29, 1848.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BARBURNERS.—On Wednesday next, John Van Buren will speak at Tammany Hall.

Yesterday ex-President Van Buren privately avowed his intention to oppose the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency.

The Barbarners will certainly nominate General Taylor.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 29.

MURDER OF MORMONS.—By the arrival at the city of St. Louis, from Salt Lake, we learn that the Indians had made an attack upon their men, women, and children. An express was immediately despatched for assistance. There is no cause assigned for this diabolical outrage.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 29

The Methodist Conference now in session here, submitted the property question between the Northern and Southern divisions of the churches to arbitration upon the most liberal terms, after which they adjourned.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR. The House of Representatives, on Thursday, elected on their part the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator for six years. The vote was as follows:—Whole number 137; Hamlin, (doco) 92; George Evans, (Whig) 42; Scatterling, 3. The Senate were to elect on their part the next day.

Notice.

The Liberty party of Caledonia County will hold a County Convention at Danville, on the 13th day of June, A. D., 1848, at 10 o'clock, forenoon; for the purpose of nominating a Senatorial Ticket and electing a Committee for the year ensuing. HORACE EVANS, } Co.
SIMEON HARVEY, }
WARD B. NORRIS, } Com.

Danville, May 30, 1848.

STARRVAGES.

In Morgan, by Rev. Mr. Merriam, Mr. David P. Willey, of Derby, and Mrs. Elizabeth Corey, of Exeter, N. H.

In Glover, May 18, by S. W. Squire, Mr. Silas Roundy, of Barton, and Margaret Darling, of Glover.

In town, May 23, by Rev. R. Case, Mr. Hiram Jones, Jr. of St. Johnsbury, and Miss Amanda M. Woodbury, of Concord. [Many thanks for the very beautiful loaf accompanying the above notice.]

DEATHS.

In Iraburgh, May 19, Frederick W., son of the late Dr. F. A. Garfield of Glover, aged 3 months.

In Milford, Michigan, on the 21st of March last, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Capt. Abner Harlow, and daughter of the late Amos Conant, Esq., formerly of Iraburgh, aged 58 years.

In the City of Mexico, March 17th, Mr. Elijah Partridge, formerly of Glover.

In Troy, May 16th, Miss Caroline W. Kendall.

In Peacham, April 27th, Sylvia, widow of the late David Martin, aged 73.

In Lyndon, May 4, Mr. Moses Barnett, aged 59, formerly of Barnet.

NOTICE. We wish to notify our paper-makers at Franklin not to send us any more paper by stages to Littleton. That sent the present week cost us, in freight, double, lacking a fraction, the amount charged us on the direct route up the Passumpsic River. We cannot stand such shaming (in our opinion) operations and shall refuse paying any more such heavy bills as the one we paid this week.

The Buffalo Express, of Monday morning, says: "A flying visit to the Genesee Valley—passing through Batavia, Stafford, Le Roy, & Caledonia and thence south, through the towns of York, Avon &c., gives us an opportunity to judge somewhat of the prospect of the wheat crop. For the most part," it says, "the crop looks extremely well in that section."

After the first instant, the fare on the railroads from Concord to Boston will be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents, and from Concord to Lowell to one dollar—and a proportional reduction will be made to and between intermediate stations. The distance by railroad from Concord to Boston is seventy-three miles, and the fare when reduced as above will be about two cents a mile. There is also, we are informed, soon to be a reduction upon freight by the Northern Railroad.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK. A fire broke out in the extensive range of stables on the corner of 9th Avenue and 26th street, New York city, on Friday of last week, by which they were entirely destroyed. One hundred and thirty horses and a large number of swine perished, and twenty-seven stage coaches, 40 tons of hay, 3,400 bushels of grain, a large quantity of harnesses, &c., were burned. One hundred horses were saved. Total loss about \$75,000—insured for \$19,000.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—It is proposed to make the trial of the persons arrested for enticing away the 70 slaves from Washington an occasion for testing the rights of slaveholders in the District of Columbia.—Gerret Smith, Esq., has given \$500 to be used in defraying the expenses of such a trial,—it is being contended that slavery in the District is illegal.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, May 27. At market, 130 beef cattle, 18 yokes working oxen, 25 cows and calves, 670 sheep and 2450 swine.

Beef cattle—A few extra, \$7; 1st quality 6.50 a 6.75; 2d quality 6.00 a 6.25.

Working Oxen—72.90, \$110.
Cows and Calves—23, 25, 25, 31, 35, \$37.
Sheep—2.25, 2.75, 3.50, 34.25.

Swine—lots to peddle 4 a 4.50 for sows, and 5 a 5.40 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7c.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 29. At market, 162 beef cattle.

Prices—Beef cattle—few extra, 7; 1st quality 6.25 a 6.75; 2d, 5.75 a 6.

BOSTON MARKET, May 30. BEEF—Extra prime, 11.00 a 10.00; Mess 10.00 a 10.50; No. 1, 9.00 a 9.50; prime, city, 8 a 8.50; navy 9.50 a 10.00.

PORK—Extra clear 13.50 a 14.00; clear 12.50 a 13.00; mess 10.00 a 10.50; prime 8.50 a 9.00.

LARD—Boston 6 1/2 a 7; south & west 5 1/2 a 7 1/2. BUTTER—store 1 1/4 a 1 1/2; shipping 1 1/4 a 1 1/2, family 20 a 23.

CHEESE—new milk 7 a 8, four meal 5 a 6, shipping 6 a 7.

FLOUR—Howard street 6.25 a 6.00; Ohio, 6.00 a 6.12; Genesee, com. 6.37 a 6.00.

CORN—Yellow, round, 58 a 60; flat 54 a 56, white 48 a 50.

OATS—southern, 41 a 42; northern, 50 a 60.

WOOL—There has been a fair demand for domestic fleece and pulled within the range of quotations.

Saxony fleeces, 42 a 45.
American full blood, 28 a 40.
do 1/2 blood, 22 a 35.
do 3/4 do 20 a 32.

Common 4 bred 28 a 29.
Lamb's, superfine, 20 a 32.
do 1st quality, 25 a 28.
do 2d quality, 20 a 22.
do 3d quality, 14 a 16.

AUCTION!

Will be sold, at public auction, at Ford's Tavern, Passumpsic Village, on Saturday, June 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following articles of property:

39 Sheep and 21 lambs;
1 Cow;
3 Lumber Wagons;
1 Horse Cart;
1 Covered Carriage and Harnesses;
2 2d Hand Harnesses;
2 Ploughs & Harrows;
1 Chalk & 1 Rifle;
1 Single Gig;
1 Gig Wagon, and Sleds and Sleighs.

Also a variety of other property.
Terms—6 months credit, with security, for all sums over \$5.
O. B. PARTRIDGE,
Passumpsic Village, June 1, 1848. 566w4

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, ALSO, DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, AND DILLOW'S HEAVE CURE,

just received. The great popularity of the above articles renders it difficult to keep the demand supplied.
J. C. BINGHAM,
St. Johnsbury, June 1, 1848. 566w4

Cedar Posts,

For sale by E. JEWETT & CO. 564w4

BOOTS & SHOES.